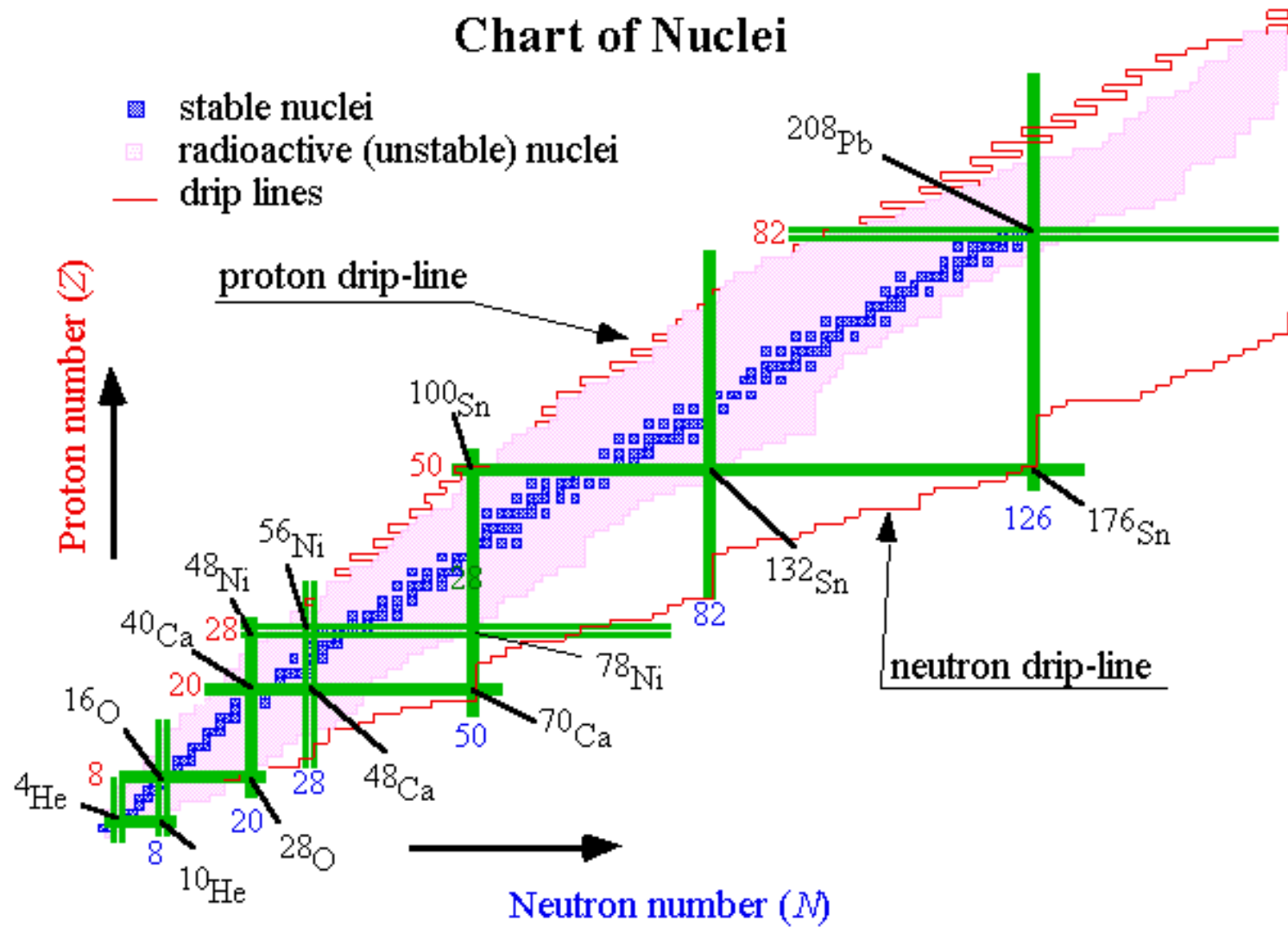


ISOLDE @ CERN

Anastasios Lagoyannis
Tandem Accelerator Laboratory
Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics
N.C.S.R. “Demokritos”

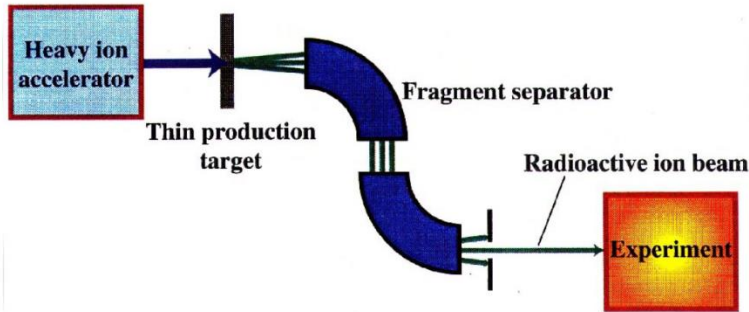
Why RIB's ?

Chart of Nuclei

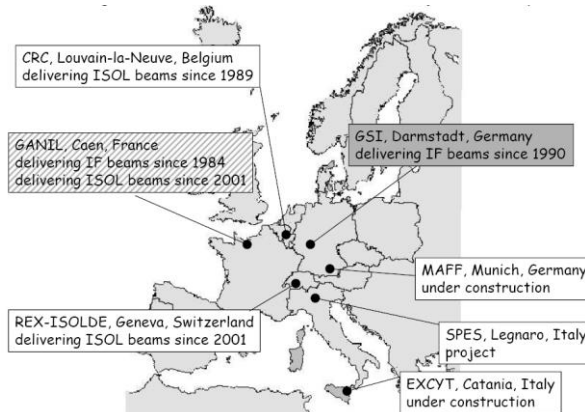


Production of RIB

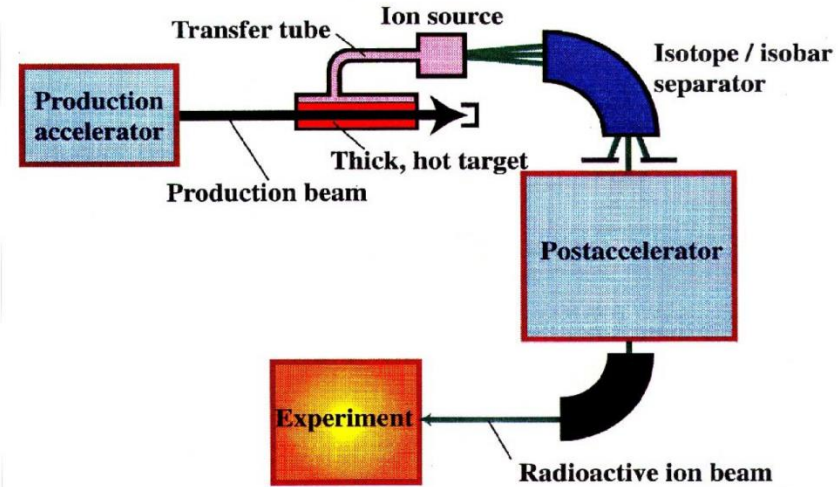
Projectile Fragmentation



- Time limit $\sim 1 \mu\text{s}$
- High luminosity
- High energy beam $>100 \text{ MeV/u}$
- No chemistry



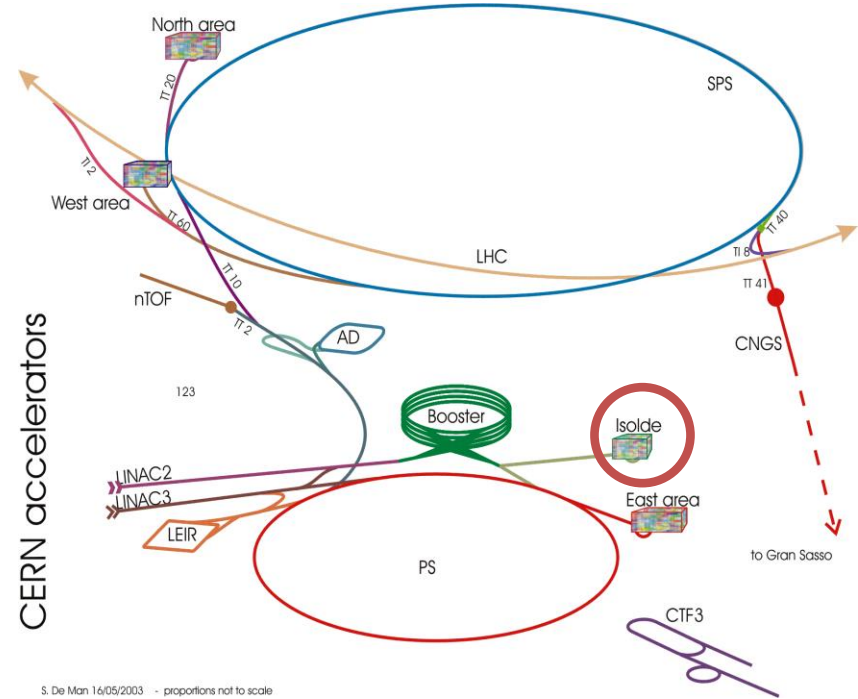
ISOL



- Time limit $\sim 10\text{-}100 \text{ ms}$
- High beam intensity close to stability
- Better beam quality (purity, optics ...)
- Nuclei produced at rest

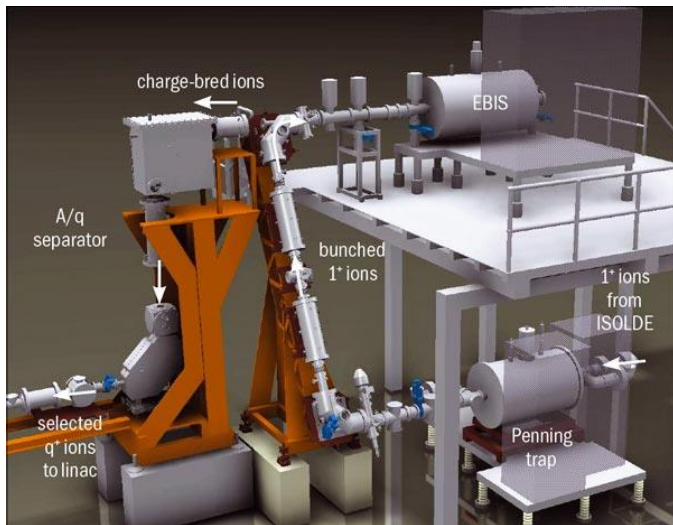
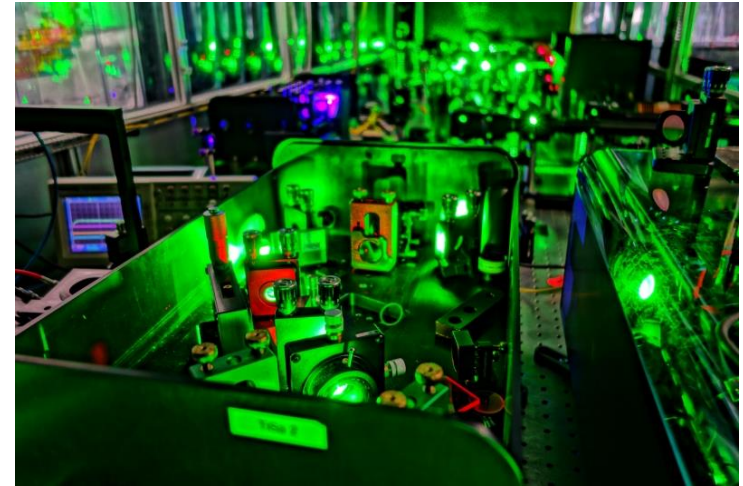
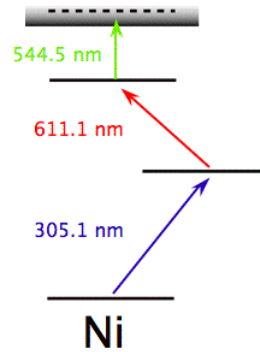
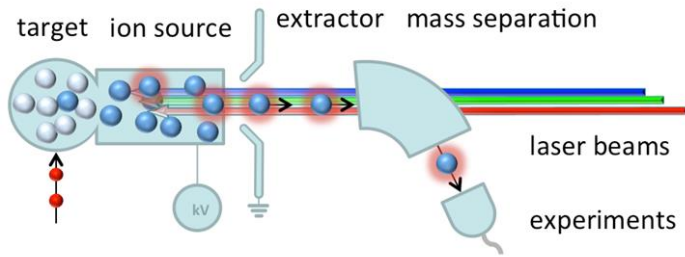


CERN



ISOLDE

Resonance Ionization Laser Ion Source



REXTRAP

Penning trap, slowing down ions, accumulation and bunching

REXEBIS

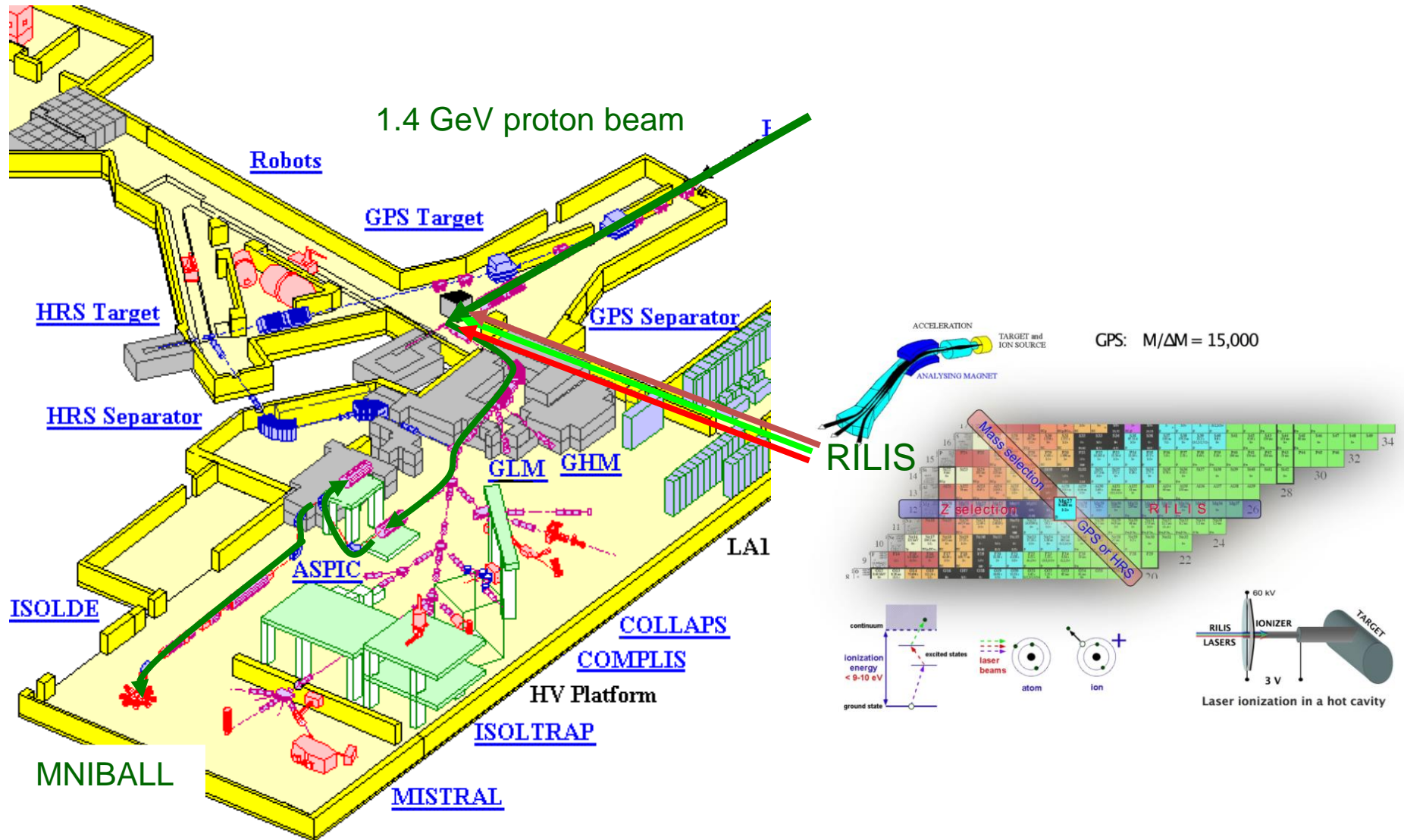
Electron Beam Ion Source
Charge breeding

Mass separator

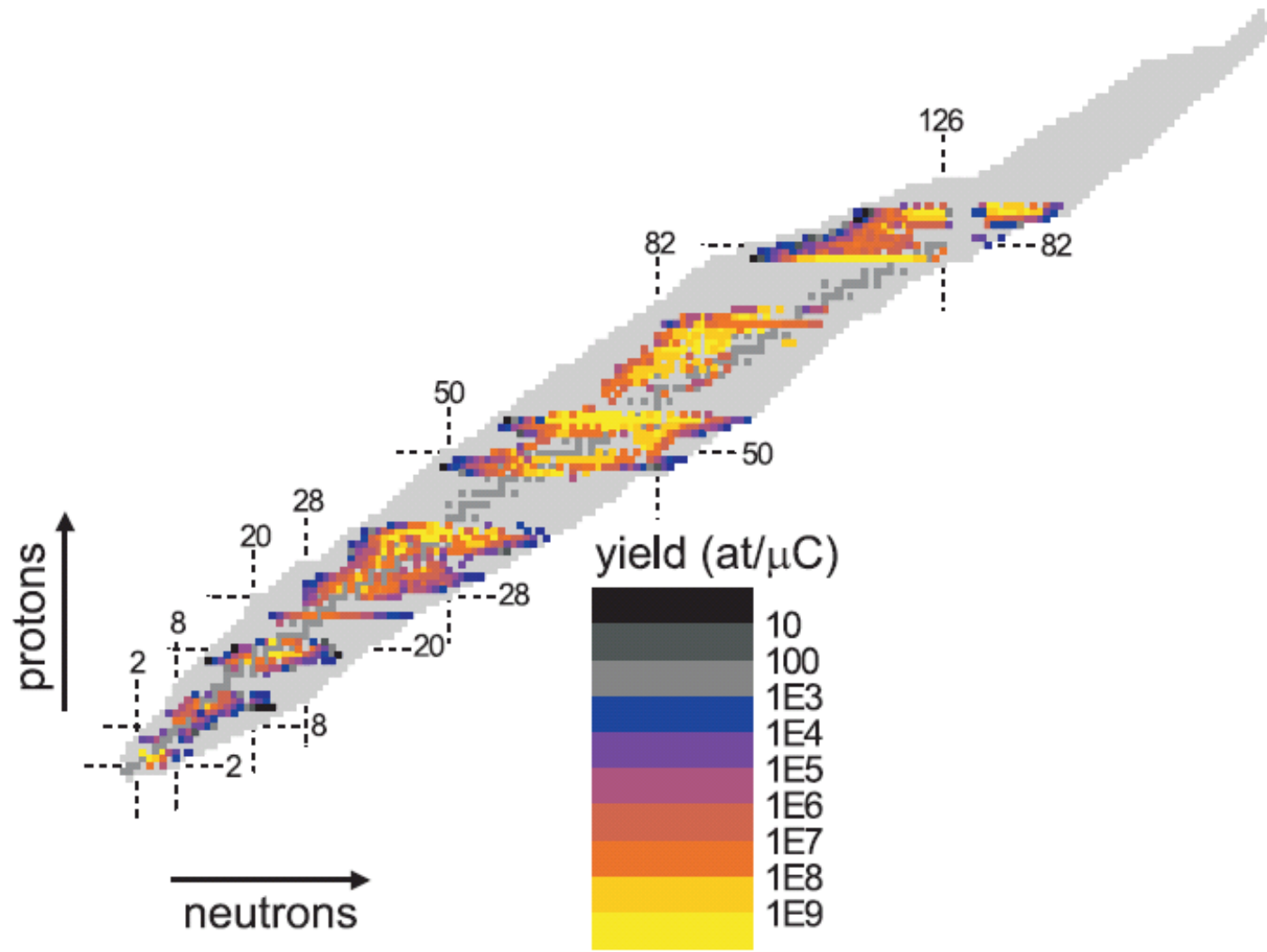
$A/q < 4.5$



ISOLDE



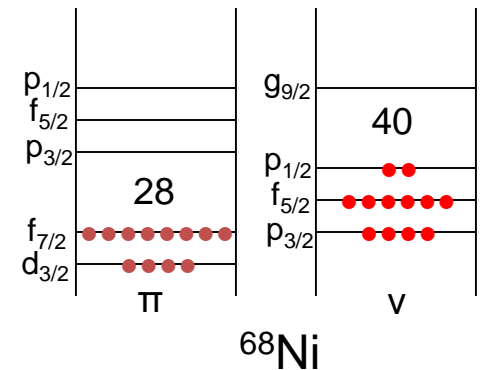
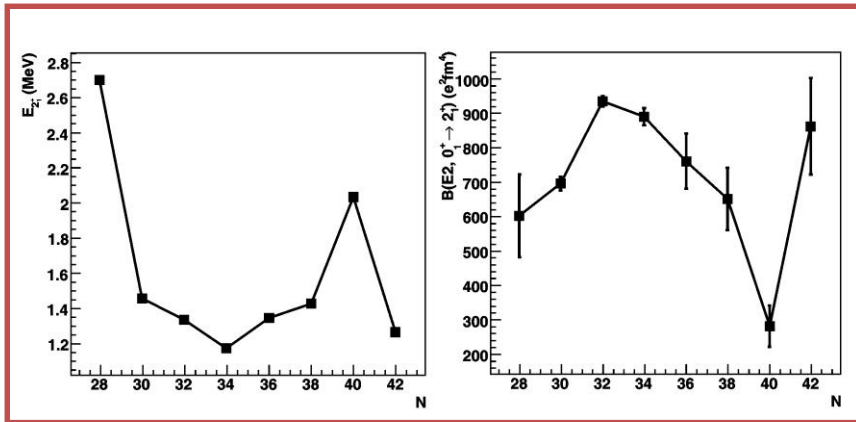
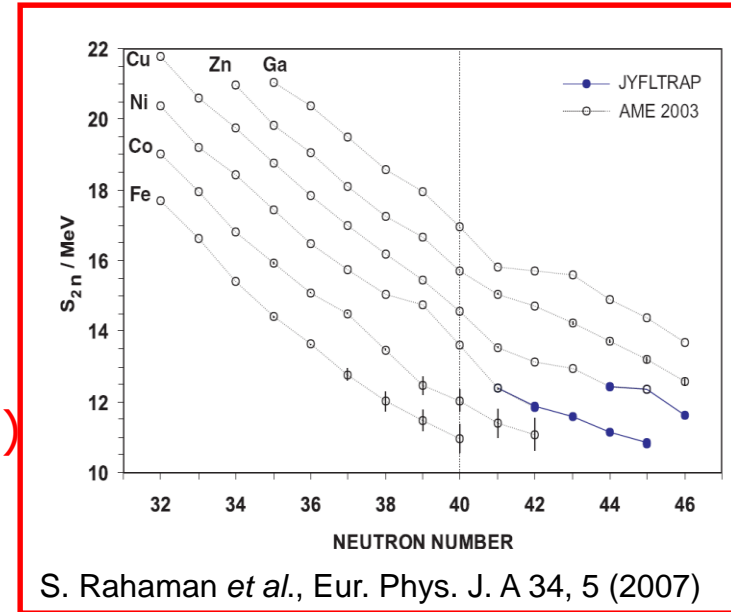
Yields



Physics case: ^{68}Ni

Is the nature of the N=40 subshell closure understood?

- First excited state 0^+ at higher energies
- The 2^+ state at larger excitation energy
- Small $B(E2, 0^+ \rightarrow 2^+)$
- No irregularity at the S_{2n} or at the binding energies
- Fragile nature of the N=40 subshell closure
- Other reasons for the small observed $B(E2, 0^+ \rightarrow 2^+)$

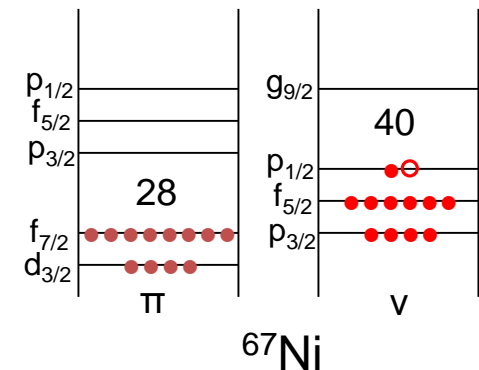
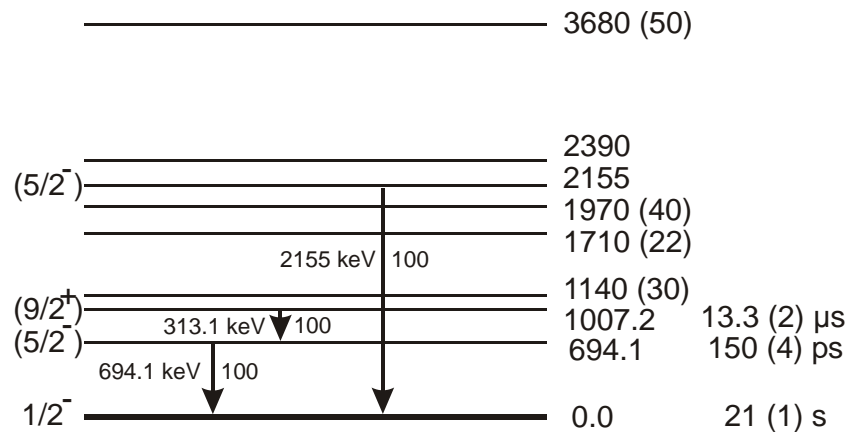


Physics case: ^{68}Ni

Study of the single particle character of the neutron rich Ni isotopes

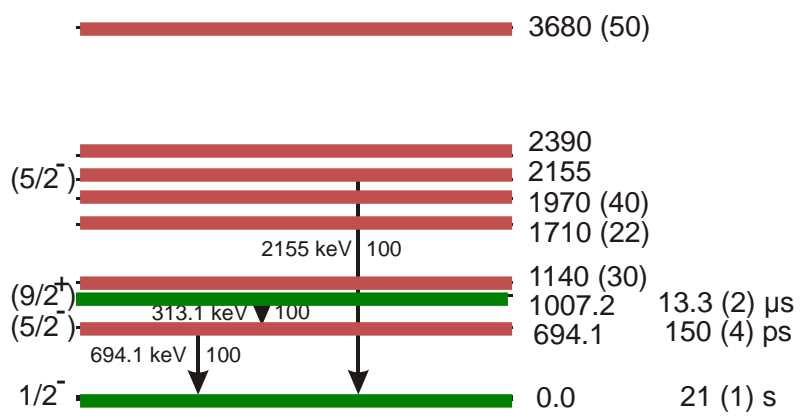
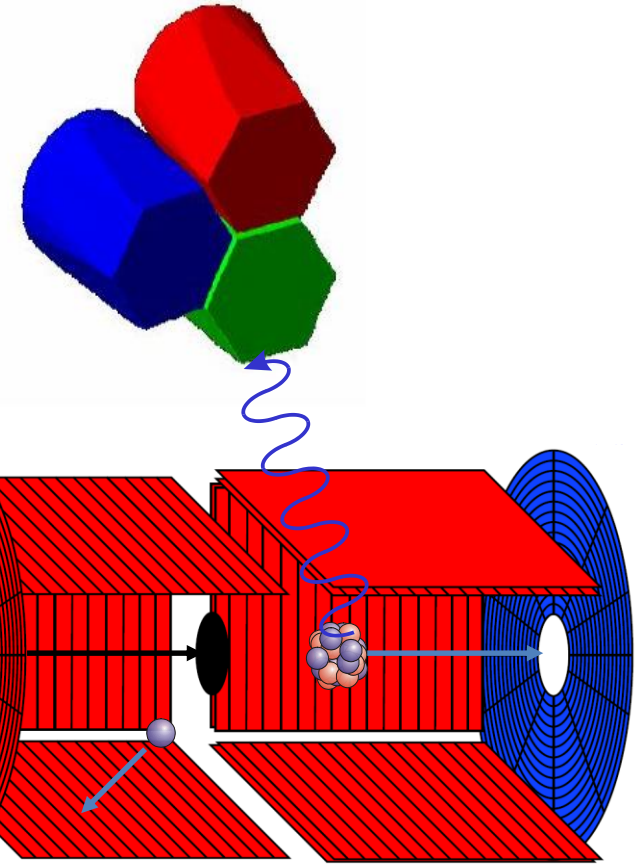
Physics case: $^2\text{H}(^{66}\text{Ni},p)^{67}\text{Ni}$, $Q = 3.583$ MeV

- $^{67}\text{Ni}^9$ one hole state of the ^{68}Ni
- g factor exp. value smaller by a factor of 2 than the expected for $1g_{9/2}$
- Unambiguous determination of the spin and parities of the the first excited states - one more state $v_{3/2}$ not yet observed
- Single particle character of the states of ^{67}Ni (relative SF's)
- A good starting point as to determine the single particle character of the Ni isotopic chain – single particle systematics

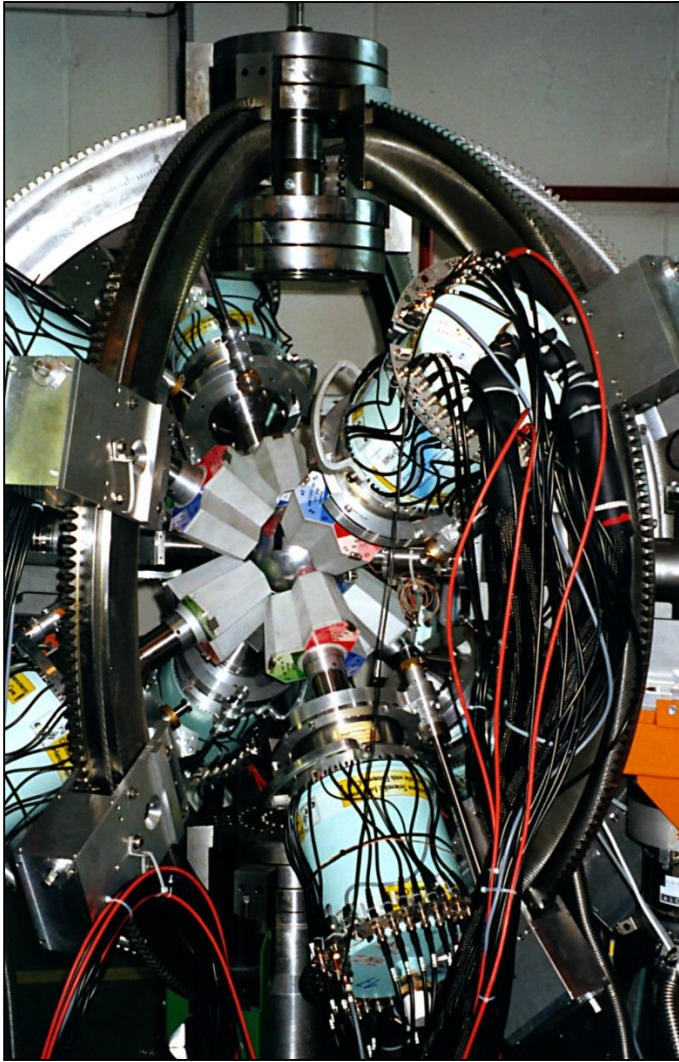


Experimental Setup

- “Thick” CD_2 target measurement (1 mgr/cm^2)
 - ⊕ Spectroscopic information for the excited states up to 3 MeV.
 - ⊕ Coincidences with γ
- “Thin” CD_2 target measurement ($100\ \mu\text{gr/cm}^2$)
 - ⊕ Spectroscopic information for the ground and the second excited state.
 - ⊕ Singles: only backward angles



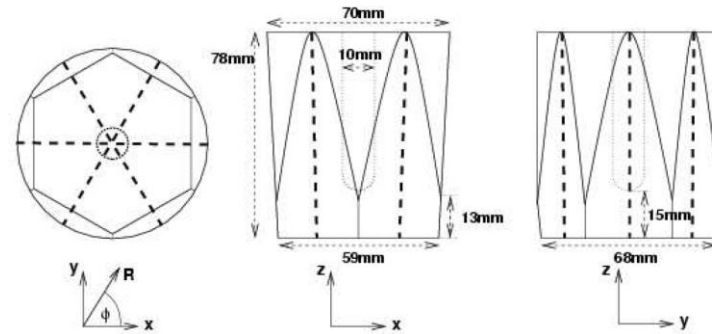
Miniball



8 x



= 168 channels

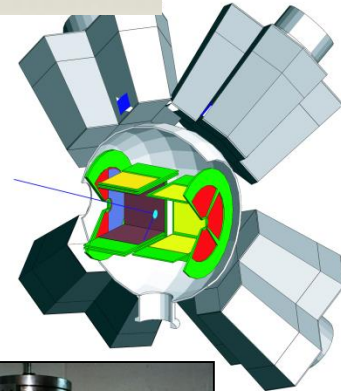
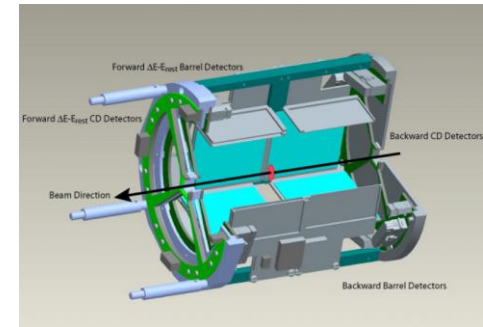


$\epsilon = 10\% @ 1 \text{ MeV}$

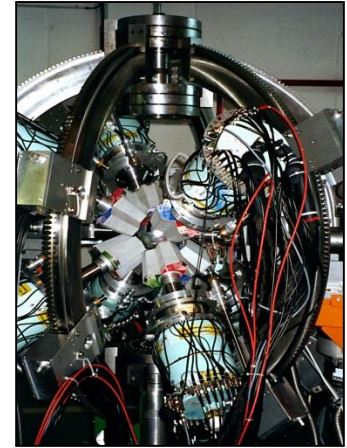
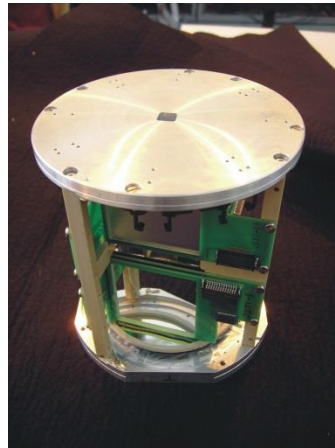
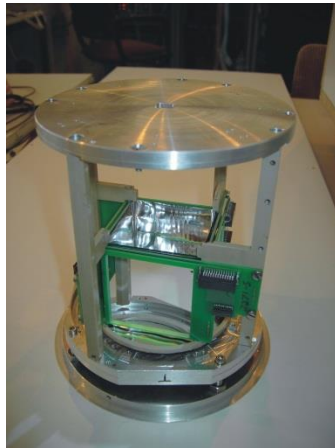


Silicon Barrel

Detector	Angles	Thickness	Segmentation
Forw. CD (ΔE)	8-30	300 μm	16 annular x 24 radial
Forw. CD (E)	8-30	1.5 mm	no
Forw. Barrel (ΔE)	30-75	140 μm	16 stripes \perp beam + ch. Div resistive layer
Forw. Barrel (PAD)	30-75	1 mm	no
Back. Barrel	104-152	500 μm	16 stripes \perp beam + ch. Div resistive layer
Back. CD	152-172	500 μm	16 annular x 24 radial

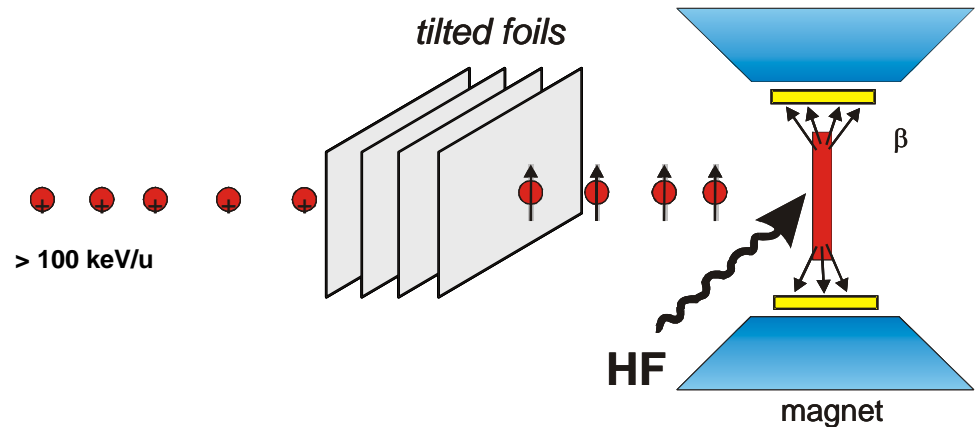
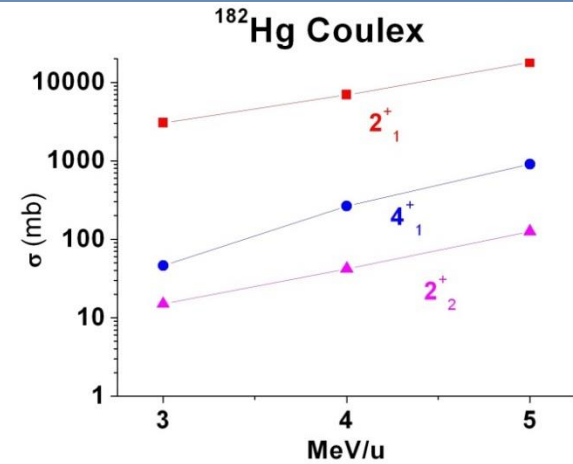


Particle detector: 464 channels



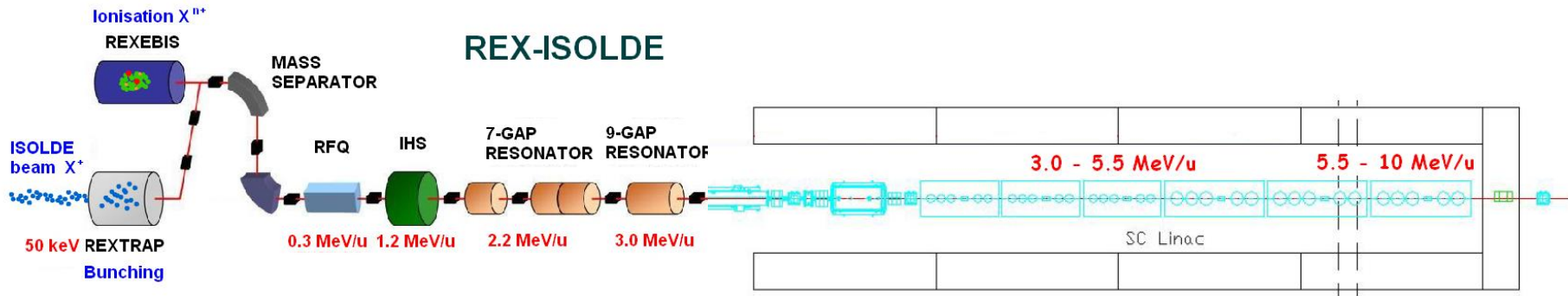
HIE - ISOLDE

- Intensity
- Energy
 - Coulex for all RIB
 - Transfer reactions
- Efficiency low energy + accelerated
- Selectivity
- Beam “quality”
 - Reduced phase space
 - Bunching
- Polarization



HIE - ISOLDE

Increase in REX energy from 3 to 10 MeV/u
(first step an increase to 5.5 MeV/u)



Increase proton intensity 2 → 6 μ A (LINAC4, PSB upgrade) - target and front-end upgrade

RFQ cooler, REX-TRAP, REX-EBIS REX-ECR upgrades

Super-HRS for isobaric separation
RILIS upgrade & LIST

